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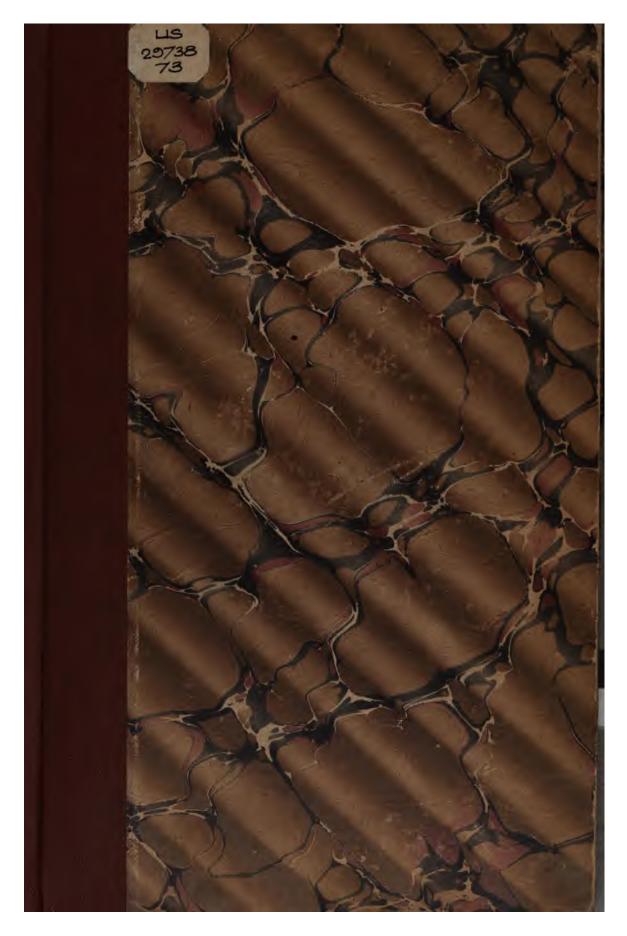
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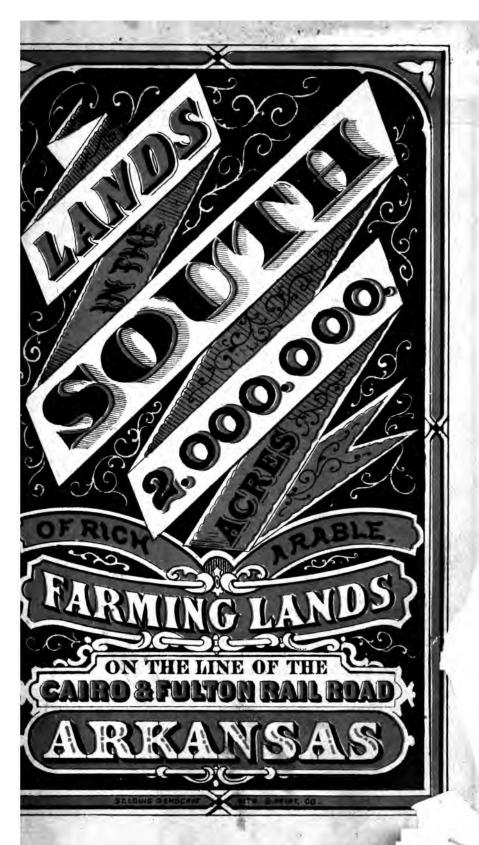
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CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

LANDS IN ARKANSAS

FROM MISSOURI TO TEXAS.

1,926,400 ACRES

Agricultural, Timber and Mineral LANDS,

AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

THE LINE OF THE RAILROAD, THE CENTER OF THE LAND GRANT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS, STATISTICS OF THE COUNTIES, AND GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PERSONS IN

SEARCH OF HOMES.

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NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO. BRANCH OFFICE, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

HISTORY.

This company was organized under a charter granted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, on the twelfth day of January, 1853, and by subsequent acts. It was fully empowered to construct and operate a road, beginning at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, in the State of Missouri, and thence southwest by way of Little Rock to the Texas boundary line near Fulton, with all necessary branches to enter the northeastern and northwestern portions of Texas. The company was also fully empowered to connect with any roads in Texas running north of Galveston; at its northern terminus to connect with the Missouri road, and also to consolidate with any other road; the most liberal legislative permission, from time to time, having been granted to carry out fully all of these objects. The tenth section of the act of incorporation reads: "Said corporation shall have power to unite their road with the southern end of the Missouri road, at some suitable point on the line which divides these two States (thus making St. Louis, Mo., its northern terminus), and its southern end with any road coming in from Texas, at such point on the boundary line which divides that State and Arkansas." The International Railroad, of Texas, with which it connects at Fulton, passes for nearly six hundred miles through the State of Texas to Laredo, on the Rio Grande—these two roads making a part of the great trunk line from Mexico and the Southwest to the North and East.

By act of Congress of the United States in 1853, and a subsequent act of July 28, 1866, a donation of land was confirmed to the company of six thousand four hundred acres to each mile of road, extending to twenty miles on each side of the track, thus securing ten full sections of six hundred and forty acres to the mile, or one million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred acres upon the three hundred and one miles of road in Arkansas.

LOCATION AND PRESENT PROGRESS.

A reference to the map will show that the Cairo and Fulton Railroad occupies an almost direct line between the railroad system of Texas seeking a northern outlet, and the roads on the southern boundary of Missouri, which run to the cities of St. Louis, Cairo and Chicago. This route was selected after careful and minute surveys and a thorough examination of the country, it being at once the shortest, cheapest and most direct line between the termini. In a total length of three hundred and one and a-half miles it exceeds an air-line only six and three-tenths miles. Its grades are nowhere greater than fifty-two feet to the mile, and for over two hundred miles the road is almost level. The position of the line will be found as valuable for local business as it appears for through business. It puts in communication twenty-seven of the best counties of the State, running close to the county seats of fifteen counties, and passes through the capital, Little Rock. It will give railway facilities to about two hundred thousand people who have hitherto been without means of communication, except that afforded by common roads or rivers. The natural advantages of the route, as above detailed, can hardly be over-estimated. Beginning, as we have said, at the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, the road passes through the southeastern part of Missouri, entering the State of Arkansas through Randolph County, and at the State line connecting with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad (all railroads entering St. Louis from the East or West connect with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad), thence across the State of Arkansas to Fulton, on Red River, connecting at the latter place with the International Railroad of Texas. The road is now in running order from the Missouri State line to Little Rock, one hundred and fifty-six miles, thus affording rail facilities from St. Louis to Little Rock, via St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. The southern end, from Little Rock to Fulton, one hundred and forty-five miles, is all under contract to be completed by July, 1873. The lands granted in aid of railroads in the State of Arkansas were to be withheld from sale until the roads could be built; and by means of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, a valuable region of country, forty miles in width, is now made available to settlers. These lands lie on each side and within twenty miles of the road, and are sold at moderate rates, in order to supply means for the construction of the road and to induce settlers to locate They are believed to equal, if not surpass, any lands now offered for sale in the Great West, and to present inducements to immigrants that promise the most satisfactory results. The tide of immigration has already set in strongly in this direction. thousands in our Northern and Eastern cities who find the avenues of labor so overcrowded and living so expensive, and those on the farms of the older States who contend with inferior and rough lands and an unfavorable climate, as well as the industrious and enterprising men and families from Europe, are sure to find here the best of lands, an excellent climate, and abundant railroad and river facilities. It is to be borne in mind that these railroad lands were set apart twenty years ago, though they could not be placed in market till the recent completion of the railroad; and, consequently, they have not been culled, are in the midst of population, and are exactly adapted to the wants of those who do not seek the new and unsubdued frontier lands. These lands were long ago surveyed by the Government in townships six miles square, each township containing thirty-six sections of six hundred and forty acres. It is again subdivided into one hundred and sixty, eighty, and forty acre lots, of which the settler can buy one or more, situated to suit, or as the position of the land makes desirable. The General Government having given these lands to assist the building of a railroad, they can be disposed of lower than any lands not so Prices vary according to distance from the road or towns, the fertility of soil, or other advantages.

CONNECTIONS.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad will connect as follows:

North, with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, which brings the great city of St. Louis within three hundred and forty-five miles of Little Rock, and within four hundred and ninety miles of the State of Texas.

Northeast, with the Illinois Central and the Cairo and Vincennes Railroads, both at Cairo.

East and West, with the Memphis and Little Rock; Little Rock and Fort Smith; the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans, and the Arkansas Central Railroads.

South, with the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad; with the Southern, or Texas and Pacific Railroad to the Pacific, and with the International Railroad of Texas to Laredo and to the City of Mexico.

By the Cairo and Fulton Railroad the finest portion of Arkansas is brought within one day's journey of St. Louis. This route will be the main artery for distributing emigrants and freights to and receiving freights from a territory so vast as to be properly called the Great Southwest.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE LANDS OF THE COMPANY.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company has already done a great work by opening to settlement Central and Northeast Arkansas. The country so opened presents avenues of enterprise sufficient to tempt and amply reward the immigrant, whether he selects agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing, mining, or any other of the growing industries of the country. Any of these avenues must lead to success, if the settler has the requisite energy and perseverance. For the various kinds of manufacturing or mining operations it is equally well adapted. The lands could not be better for general farming purposes. The season for cultivation is a very long one, lasting from February until November, and, therefore, highly favorable to many harvests that require not only warm springs, but the moderate temperature of a prolonged autumn. A climate and soil which thus secure the agriculturist against the fear of droughts, and also of early frosts, will be recognized at once as being as rare as it is propitious, and as offering unusual inducements to immigrants. If the inducements to the immigrant whose means are restricted, and who is expected to work his way up to competence and wealth, are thus encouraging, there are also the strongest reasons why the capitalist should turn his attention to these lands. An opportunity is presented to men of wealth and judgment for engaging in manufacturing under most

favorable circumstances. Water-power is abundant, and in iron, coal, zinc and lead this section abounds. The line of railroad crosses the State diagonally from northeast to southwest, thus making all the other railroads of the State, as well as the numerous navigable streams, important business tributaries. At least eighty-five per cent. of the lands on the line of the road are useful for the purposes enumerated.

HISTORY AND REVIEW OF THE STATE.

Arkansas was the twelfth State admitted under the Federal Constitution, by act of June 15, 1836. It lies north of Louisiana, east of Texas and the Indian Territory, south of Missouri, and west of the Mississippi River. This State is a part of the vast region of country acquired by purchase from France in 1803, and organized a Territory by act of March 2, 1819. It comprises an area of fifty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or thirtythree millions four hundred and six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It extends through nearly three and a-half degrees of latitude, and occupies a most advantageous location in the temperate zone. The chemical characteristics of the soil and vegetable products are similar to those of the Northern and Southern States. The geographical position of the State is greatly enhanced by the physical conformation of the country. Within the space of about two hundred and forty miles from north to south, in the limits of the State, are to be found all the climatic and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude. In the southern section of Arkansas many varieties of semi-tropical fruits and plants are grown successfully, and the great Southern staples are produced in luxuriance. Approaching the northern sections, these products give place to the leading staples and products of the Northern States. In passing westward from the eastern border of Arkansas, the surface becomes more elevated, rising gradually; near the center of the State the country becomes rolling and hilly, while the vast forests are interspersed with undulating prairies. The country north of the Arkansas River is a beautiful intermixture of hill, plain, prairie and woodland. generally very fertile and is rapidly filling up with an enterprising people. It affords a fine stock-range, the various cereals and fruits are successfully raised, and it is equally well adapted to growing cotton. The country between the Arkansas and Ouachita rivers is

partly alluvial and partly diluvial in its formation, and of great fertility, being composed of broad and fertile bottoms, and ridges and hills of no great elevation. The district south of the Ouachita, for a considerable distance, is divided into a series of ridges and valleys, intersected by numerous small streams rising in the mountains to the west. These streams afford superior water-power for manufacturing purposes, and the lands are of great value for stockraising and agricultural uses. South of the hill-land is a large tract of country extending to the southern boundary of the State, and nearly across from east to west, varied in surface and soil. but generally undulating and interspersed with pine forests. Large portions of these lands are exceedingly fertile, particularly the black sandy The alluvial lands on all the streams—which embrace a large area of the State—are of the highest fertility. The disposition of the arable land in Arkansas is eminently favorable to its develop-The great variety of soil, the succession of hills and valleys, the prevalence of springs, creeks and rivers in every section, are circumstances which tend to produce a diffusion of advantages rendering every district in the State desirable for settlement. From what has been said respecting the character of the country, its surface and soil, it is apparent that there is in this State but a limited extent of barren or worthless land.

TIMBER.

Arkansas abounds in valuable timber in all sections, and the revenues from it are of the first importance, constituting the base of great wealth yet to be realized in the improvement of the State. The yellow pine forests predominate, covering about one-tenth of the area of the State. The pine grows principally on the uplands, attains great size, and is very valuable. Several varieties of oak abound and attain large proportions. Cabinet woods occur in abundance, of which the black walnut, cherry and maple are the most valuable. Besides these varieties there are the ash, hickory, gum, beech, pecan, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, cedar and black locust, with an undergrowth of spice, pawpaw, hazel, cane, and large grape-vines. Arkansas has untold wealth on her surface, in live growth of forest trees, sufficient to make her lumber interest of great importance. All that is required is the hand of the settler to develop this wealth, and then Arkansas can supply her less favored neighbors of the West with cheap building and other material.

WATER.

Arkansas is beyond a doubt the best watered State in the Union, having nearly three thousand miles of inland navigable waters, so distributed that they intersect nearly every portion of the State, and afford steamboat facilities the greater portion of the year. The Arkansas River, the largest in the State, and next to the Missouri in importance as a tributary of the Mississippi, from the west, extends diagonally across the State from northwest to southeast, a distance of six hundred miles. Red River waters the extreme southwestern part of the State. The Ouachita and Saline Rivers water the whole region south of the Arkansas, and between that stream and Red River. White River, which rises in the northwest, makes almost its entire course in Arkansas, and, with its numerous tributaries, waters the whole northern part of the State. The other principal rivers are the St. Francis, Black, Little Missouri, Little Red, Moro, and Bayou Bartholomew. The Mammoth Spring of Fulton County furnishes water-power to run a dozen mills. Springs and creeks abound in every county.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Arkansas is mild and salubrious. Sudden changes of temperature are less frequent than in the Eastern States in the same latitude, and not to be compared to the country further west, where sudden northers sweep down to the Gulf. The thermometer does not show here as high a temperature during the summer months as in the more northern States, and in winter it rarely gets below ten degrees. At Little Rock the mean temperature for December, January and February, is forty-three degrees three minutes, and for June, July and August, seventy-nine degrees one minute. There is but very little snow or ice. Of course, so long a season of warm, genial weather, must greatly facilitate the labors of the husbandman. Plowing may be done every month in the year. No country furnishes a greater number of days in the year, in which out-door work can be performed. Garden crops are planted early; potatoes and peas often in February, and others in March. The rains are generally seasonable and propitious, the winter freezes being so light, only tend to give a mellowness to the soil it would, probably, not otherwise possess, and are not of sufficient duration to interfere with early and late planting. The climate is conducive

to good health and longevity. Sun-strokes and headaches, brought on by heat, are here unknown. According to health statistics, Arkansas is entitled to rank high among the other States of the Union. The malignant and lingering diseases of the Eastern and Northwestern States being almost unknown here. Underlying some portions of the surface limestone will be found, at other places the magnesian limestone and mill-stone grit formation prevails. Potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid and oxide of iron, enter into the combination of the soil. Both alluvial and diluvial soil, resting upon a sub-stratum of clay. Marl is found in great abundance, and at many localities the soil is from eight to ten feet in thickness.

COTTON

Is the great staple. The crop for 1871 was about three hundred and fifty thousand bales, worth from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per bale, netting the planters nearly thirty millions of dollars. The export value of the cotton crop alone, is over sixty dollars to every inhabitant, and adding the value of other farm products the amount will not fall short of eighty dollars to each inhabitant. Twelve bales have been raised to the hand, eight, however, being a fair average. The cotton region embraces about nine thousand square miles, or five million seven hundred and sixty thousand acres, a portion of which has never yet been in cultivation. In addition to cotton all the crops grown in the temperate zone, are successfully raised, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, tobacco, hops, etc.; also, the different root and vegetable crops: squash, okra, egg-plant, beets, raddish, onion, cabbage, celery, oyster-plant, lettuce and tomato, yield well. Vegetables are plenty in market in April and last until Christmas. Gardens are made both in the spring and in the fall.

The products of Arkansas, as shown by official table of the Agricultural Department at Washington City, for the year 1870, were as follows, viz.:

NAM	es of Articles.	Amount of Crop.	Average yield per acre.	Value per bush. or pound.		
Indian Corn	, bushels	25,000,000	31.8 ,	\$ 80		
Wheat,	"	1,251,000	10.8	1 30		
Rye,	"	41,600	18.2	1 00		
Oats,	"	671,000	23.6	62		
Barley,	"	4,000	13	1 10		
Potatoes,	"	400,000	128	1 33		
Tobacco, po	unds	2,225,000	666	15.3		
Hay, tons		25,000	1.50	15 00		
Sweet Potate	oes, bushels	890,000	150	75		
Wool, pound	ls	214,784				
Butter, "		2,753,931				
Cheese, "		2,119				
Wine, galloi	18:	3,734				
Cane Mo	olasses, gallons	72,008				
Sorghum	" "	147,203				
M aple	" "	7 5				

In presenting these facts it is but just to state that the crop of 1870, the latest available in the preparation of this article, was, in many respects, below the average. It should be remembered that in the same year there were only one million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-one acres of land in cultivation; that a portion of this had been cultivated continuously for more than half a century, by the rude system of slave labor, and that none of this land has ever been treated in accordance with the advanced principles of modern agriculture. When all this is considered, it must be conceded that the natural agricultural resources of Arkansas rank very high, and that when fully developed will be exceeded in few, if any, of the States in the Union.

FRUIT.

All the fruits are sure of luxuriant growth, including as well, the different kinds grown in the Northern States, as those which nearly approach the tropics. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, figs, grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits, grow luxuriantly in

all parts of the State, and are noted for their size and flavor. In this climate fruit trees bear early, produce abundantly and ripen their fruit in the greatest perfection, and though it may seem incredible to our Northern friends, yet we are informed by all citizens that the fruit crop of Arkansas has not been a failure for thirty years. Owing then, to the fact that all kinds of fruit and vegetables mature and are ready for market from two to four weeks earlier than in the latitude of St. Louis, Mo., the culture of garden and orchard products, for Northern markets. will always prove a source of great profit to the Arkansas agriculturist. These interests will expand with the increase of population and improvement of the country, and the advance of facilities for transportation and inter-communication.

STOCK RAISING.

Arkansas, owing to its climate, unfailing water, and wide grass range, possesses superior advantages as a grazing region—a branch of industry which has already become an extensive interest. The native grasses of Arkansas include thirty-five varieties and grow luxuriantly. In addition to the grasses the cane of the bottom affords a nutritious range during the winter. In most sections of the State, cattle, horses, sheep and mules, thrive and keep fat the entire year, without food or care from the owner. Fat cattle find a ready market in St. Louis or Memphis. Sheep raised in Arkansas are more healthy than in the East or North. Wool can be delivered in New York for two cents per pound. The vast extent of land for pasturage gives ample range for sheep and cattle. No business has proved more uniformly successful than the judicious management of cattle and sheep.

DAIRY FARMING.

Of this industry, so closely allied with stock-raising, but little need be said, with butter at fifty cents, and cheese at thirty cents per pound, and the supply of these articles never equal to the home demand, there must be here an inviting field for this important industry.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

This State can, without exaggeration, boast of her mineral deposits, especially when we take into consideration the various kinds, their general rich quality and enormous quantity. Here are magnetic, hematite, specular, calcareous, and other varieties of iron ore;

lead, zinc and coal, manganese and associate metals, together with marble, gypsum, salt, kaolin, whet and hone stone, slate, limestone, granite, marl, paint and nitre earth. The coal fields of the State embrace an estimated area of twelve thousand square miles, and in the valley of the Arkansas River, where the most coal mining has been carried on, the beds are from four to nine feet in thickness. This coal is similar in structure and appearance to the Cumberland coal of Maryland, and its quality, by analysis, is very similar to that famous article of fuel, and is an excellent steam and manufacturing coal. The Arkansas River runs for more than one hundred and fifty miles through this coal formation. The advantages that Arkansas possesses in this respect, must enlist the attention of coal mining capitalists of the Eastern States. The hematite iron ore beds in some places cover acres of surface, and where there is an abundance of the best kinds of timber for making charcoal, and limestone of good quality for fluxing purposes. Never-failing, large water-powers are contiguous to these iron ore deposits. The State abounds in mineral springs, the most prominent of which are the Hot Springs, the Searcy, and the Dardanelle Sulphur Springs.

MANUFACTURES.

This class of industry, now confined principally to the manufacture of flour, wagons, woolen and cotton fabrics, tobacco, stoneware, brooms, doors, sash and blinds, is giving evidence of increasing importance. The manufacturing system of the State is as yet, comparatively, in its infancy, but will, of course, increase with the expansion of settlements and facilities for communication. By an act of the General Assembly of 1871, taxation upon capital employed in manufacturing or mining, and upon the products thereof—while in the possession or ownership of the original manufacturer or miner, is suspended for the term of five years—with illimitable quanties of the raw material at hand, with fuel in great abundance, and for all time, and the favorable State laws, a large and profitable field for manufacturing enterprises is here opened for the energetic capitalist.

EDUCATION.

The Constitution of this State provides, that the General Assembly shall require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public school during the period between

the ages of five and eighteen, unless educated by other means, and the legislature has provided a very efficient school law, which secures to all the State ample school privileges. The law also provides, that the white and colored children shall be educated in separate schools. Section sixteen of land in every township, besides other State funds, are set apart for educational purposes. In 1870, the number of school houses in the State was one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine, valued at two hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and nine dollars. The number of pupils attending school was one hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and eight. In the same year there were two thousand three hundred and two teachers employed, whose salaries in the aggregate amounted to four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. Besides these public schools, there are a large number of private schools, seminaries and colleges, a blind asylum, and a deaf mute institute.

STATE CREDIT.

Arkansas may be properly classed as a new State in respect to her lands and improvements. The assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1871, amounts to ninety-four millions eight hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents. The real estate has increased in value twenty-six millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars since 1868. If, in so short a time, the lands in the State have increased in value as shown above, the increase in the next ten years will be in a still greater proportion. The resources of this State are such as should place its securities among the foremost of the Southern States of the Union.

TAXES.

The following shows the total tax for all purposes in this State for 1871. Of course, as the lands are improved taxation will be reduced, because the valuation will be greater each year.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Little Rock, Ark., May 4th, 1872.

J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—The average rate of State and local taxation in Arkansas, for the year 1871, is as follows:

J. R. BERRY, Auditor of State.

POPULATION.

Arkansas was admitted into the Union with a population of ninety thousand, which had increased to four hundred and eighty-five thousand in 1870, and is now, with settled institutions, rapidly increasing by immigration from the older States. Life and property is secure, and as well protected as in any State of the Union. Population is the great want of Arkansas; almost endless acres of productive soil remain yet to be brought under cultivation. Forests and mines, the varied products of the temperate or semitropical zone, corn and cotton, choice fruits, and a rich and neverfailing harvest of all the rarest gifts of nature, allure immigration and invite the hand of industry.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

By the Constitution of Arkansas, one hundred and sixty acres of land of every resident—or in lieu thereof, his lot in any city, town, or village, and the dwelling house thereon, to the value of five thousand dollars—are exempted from execution. Should the head of the family be removed by death, the benefit of the exemption inures to his widow, while she remains unmarried; also, to his children during minority; nor can they be encumbered by him, except for taxes, laborers' and mechanics' liens, and securities for the purchase money thereof. Personal property to the value of two thousand dollars is also exempted, and the property of wives owned before marriage continues to be held in their own right thereafter. These provisions of the Constitution, it will be seen, provide against the possibility of any one being distressed or deprived of a home.

With this general outline of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD, its location, present progress, connections, and general review of the State of Arkansas, we shall enter more fully into a description of the counties in the belt of country developed by said road. It will be our design here to set forth more in detail the situation and character of the lands bordering on this railroad, and to give those who are looking for homes in the Southwest definite information to guide their selection. To such, we say, you cannot go wrong in choosing a judicious location in Arkansas, and especially inviting are the lands offered for sale by the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

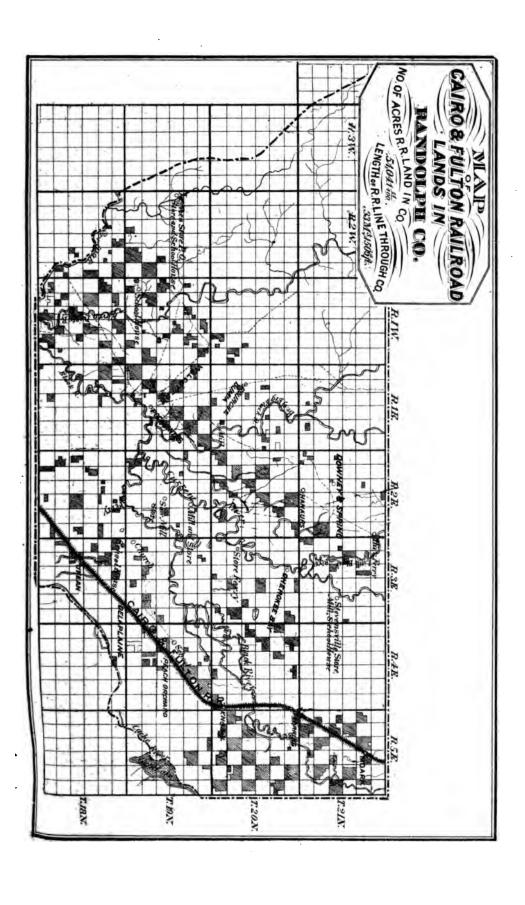
Beginning at the northeast boundary of the State, the initial point of the railroad, and proceeding southwest to the Texas boundary line, the terminus, the first county noticed is:

RANDOLPH.

This county is situated in the northeast, 'adjoining the State of Missouri; population, census of 1870, 7,466. Pocahantas, the county seat, has a population of about 600. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad here makes its connection with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The following statistics of this county are certified by the county clerk:

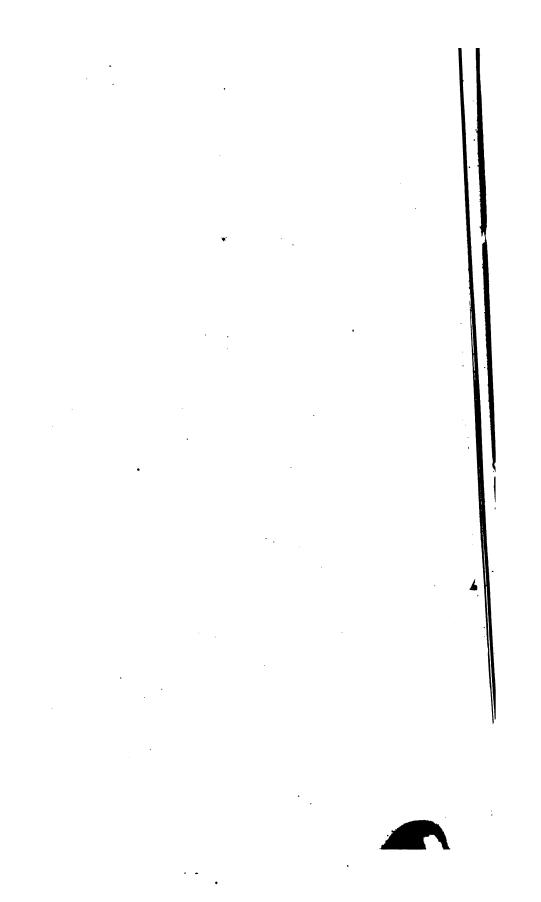
Assessed value of real estate\$925,8	76
Assessed value of personal property 476,2	34
Amount of bonded debt 44,0	00
Amount of floating debt 16,0	00
Number of school-houses	60
Number of churches	25
Number of post-offices	9
Number of saw and grist mills	35
Number of woolen mills	I
Number of carding machines	6
Number of merchant flouring mills	3

The western portion of the county is generally broken and hilly. The eastern portion is nearly level, and being a rich alluvial soil, is very productive and easily cultivated. It is well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, and clover; some fields here have been in cultivation for thirty years, nearly all the time in corn, and will now produce, with ordinary tillage, from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre. Cotton is also extensively grown. The hills and uplands are well adapted to fruit culture; and for stock-raising this county affords admirable facilities, owing to the great number of springs and creeks of pure water, and the abundant pasturage at all times available; stock keeps healthy and fat the year round. From the abundance of mast in the woods stock hogs require no feeding, and are fattened with but little cost. Fish and game are abundant and of almost every kind. The principal growth of timber of the uplands consists of white, black and red oak, hickory and ash. Gum, elm, poplar, black walnut, and cypress are also found in this county. The minerals consist of lead, zinc, iron, and manganese ores.



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GREEN.

Is situated east of Randolph County, and is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri; population, seven thousand five hundred and thirteen. Gainesville, the county seat, has a population of about six hundred. The statistics of this county are as follows, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate\$458,142
Assessed value of personal property 244,186
Amount of bonded debt none.
Amount of floating debt
Number of school-houses 40
Number of churches 25
Number of post-offices 6
Number of saw and grist-mills
Number of tobacco manufactories I
Number of wagon and cabinet shops 3

That extensive ridge of land known as the Crowley Ridge, which extends through Phillips, St. Francis, Cross, Poinsett, Craighead and Green Counties, terminates at the Chalk Bluff, in the northern part of this county. This ridge divides the waters of the St. Francis from those of White River. The alluvial bottoms black sand land - are very productive, and will yield, on new land, eighty to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. It produces very fine vegetables, and appears especially congenial to peach trees. It is a quick, warm soil, and stands both dry and wet seasons well. The growth of timber on this land is poplar, oak, walnut and gum, with an undergrowth of spice and papaw. The ridge lands produce from forty to fifty bushels of corn, and twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. One farmer has raised six consecutive crops of wheat on his land without any apparent diminution in its fertility; in fact, all the farmers speak in great praise of its wheat-growing properties. This soil will also produce good crops of tobacco and cotton. Timothy does well, and oats and rye grow very finely. The growth on this soil is black oak, hickory, white and black walnut and large poplar.

SHARP.

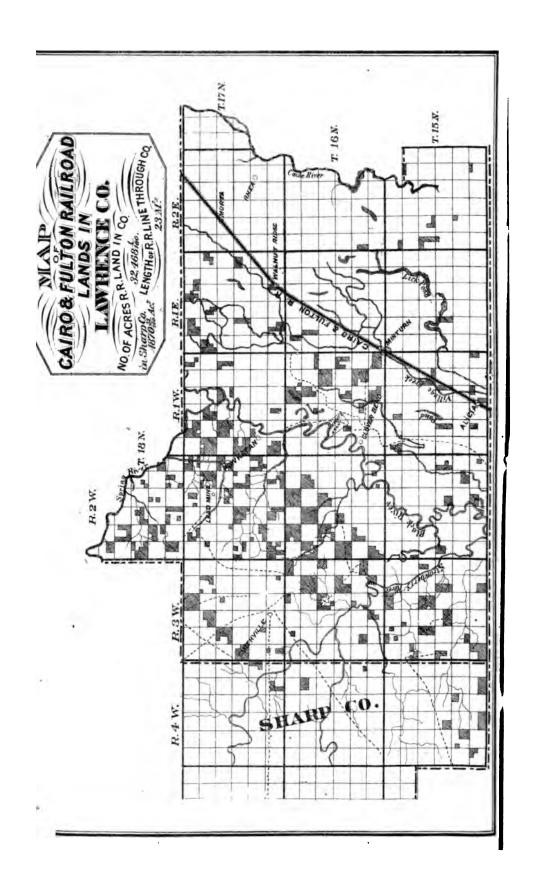
West of Randolph and Lawrence Counties, is situated Sharp County, with a population of five thousand four hundred. Evening Shade, with a population of three hundred, is the county seat. The statistics of this county are, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate	∴\$	555	0,000
Assessed value of personal property	••	35	0,000
Amount of bonded debt			
Amount of floating debt			6,000
Number of churches			
Number of school-houses			30
Number of post-offices			10
Number of saw and grist-mills			25

The geographical character of the county is that of a plateau, divided into a series of successive ridges by numerous clear creeks, mostly running southward. The characteristic formations of all the country west of Black River are the silurian, either cherty or compact limestone, with some strata of sandstone.

In Sharp County the ridges, mostly of cherty limestone, are covered with trees of small size, the mockernut hickory, black and post oak, &c. These ridges are clothed by a luxuriant growth of grasses and numerous herbaceous plants, furnishing good and abundant pasturage for cattle, especially sheep, a great number of which could be raised in this county. The slopes are gentle, and covered with a soil of great fertility. It is the mulatto-barren soil, soft, permeable and of a grayish color, producing abundant crops of corn, in favorable situations, of from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, and of wheat from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The trees naturally growing on this soil are scattered and of the same species as those on the ridges, with the red, black and white oak. Several mining companies are in operation in this county, among which are the Hoppe Zinc and Copper Mines, and the American Zinc Company of New York; both, we believe, making the mining and smelting of these ores a success.

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LAWRENCE.

Going south from Randolph, the next county is Lawrence; population five thousand nine hundred and eighty-one. Powhattan, the county seat, has a population of four hundred. The statistical report of this county shows, viz.:

27,019
none
none
12
10
8
6

The upland soil of this county, west of Black River, is derived chiefly from the cherty and earthy magnesian limestone, and is well adapted to the growth of the cereals and fruit, producing from thirty to forty bushels of corn, and twenty to twenty-five of wheat to the acre. The timber on the high lands consists of oak, ash, hickory and persimmon. East of Black River the soils are essentially alluvial, like those of the eastern part of Randolph County. This soil may be especially cited for its productiveness, yielding, on an average, one bale of cotton, and fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. Herd's-grass produces well. The growth of timber is large, and comprises white, black and post oak, gum, hickory and black walnut.

The minerals of this county are lead and zinc, and offer an inviting field to miners or capitalists to embark in mining enterprises under the most favorable advantages; the extensive forests on Black River furnishing timber for charcoal, and the railroad the necessary facilities for transportation.

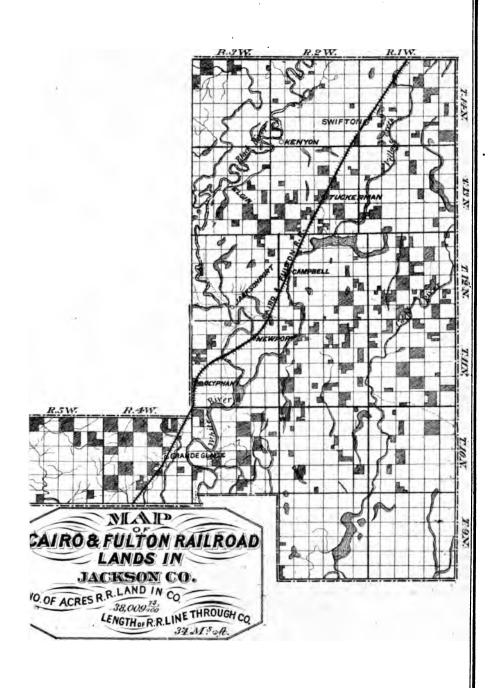
JACKSON.

Proceeding south from Lawrence County, we strike Jackson; population, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight. Jackson-port, the county seat, is a fine business point, containing now about one thousand inhabitants. The statistics of the county are, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate	βī,	59	4,920
Assessed value of personal property		54	2,667
Amount of bonded debt		1	none.
Amount of floating debt		1	none.
Number of churches	• •	• •	15
Number of school-houses	••	• •	II
Number of post-offices	••	٠.	6
Number of saw and grist-mills	• •	• •	8

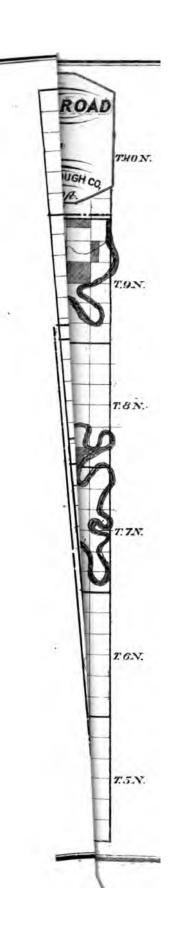
There is no hill-land proper in this county, the whole surface of the county being nearly level. The geological formations are earthy deposits, such as usually constitute alluvial lands. This soil supports a growth of large timber; viz., gum, ash, pin-oak, hackberry, and an undergrowth of black spice; and is especially adapted to the growth of cotton, also produces good crops of corn, wheat and oats. Some fields here have been in cultivation for more than fifty years, and have produced for the last twenty years successive crops of cotton, with an average yield of about eight hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

The lands between Village Creek and Black River, occupying a low ridge, support a growth of hickory, oak and black walnut. These are choice lands for cotton and grain. The cotton raised on this soil rates in the New Orleans market in quality equal to the best Mississippi cotton. This county furnishes never-failing supplies of good water, which is reached by sinking wells at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet. The railroad, running lengthwise through the county, brings almost every portion within ten miles of the track, affording to the people choice of markets, North or South.





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WHITE.

Passing southwest from Jackson, we next come to White County; population, ten thousand three hundred and forty. Searcy, the county seat, is a thriving town of eight hundred inhabitants. The statistics are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate\$2,000	,000
Assessed value of personal property 950	,000
Amount of bonded debt no	ne.
Amount of floating debt	,000
Number of school-houses	26
Number of churches	78
Number of post-offices	9
Number of saw and grist-mills	19
And the usual number of wagon-makers, blacksmith shops,	cabinet-
makers, etc.	

The land of this county is undulating, with some hills on the Little Red River. The red soil of this county is quite productive, yielding good crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and the finest oats, in ordinary seasons; viz., eight hundred to fifteen hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre; twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat; forty to fifty bushels of corn, and forty to sixty bushels of oats, with seasonable rains. It supports a timber growth of black and red oak, black-jack, mockernut hickory and rough-bark hickory, with an undergrowth of sumac and hazel. This description of land must have an area of three hundred and sixty square miles in this county. The Searcy Sulphur Springs, in this county, four miles west of the railroad, is a watering-place of considerable resort. Coal beds have been worked in the southern part of the county for years. Iron ore, both of the carbonate and limonite varieties, exists in large bodies, and is well worthy the attention of the iron master. Its proximity to the coal beds makes the iron interest of the first importance.

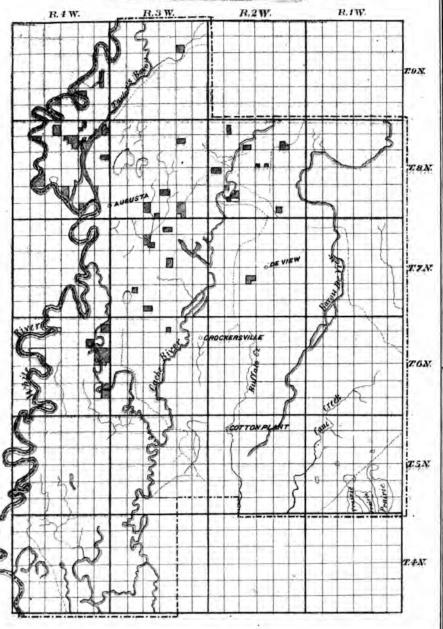
WOODRUFF.

East of White and south of Jackson is Woodruff County; population six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Augusta, the county seat, has a population of about one thousand. The statistics are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate\$1	,000,000
Assessed value of personal property	500,000
Amount of bonded debt	27,000
Amount of floating debt	6,000
Number of school-houses	40
Number of churches	36
Number of post-offices	4
Number of saw and grist-mills	

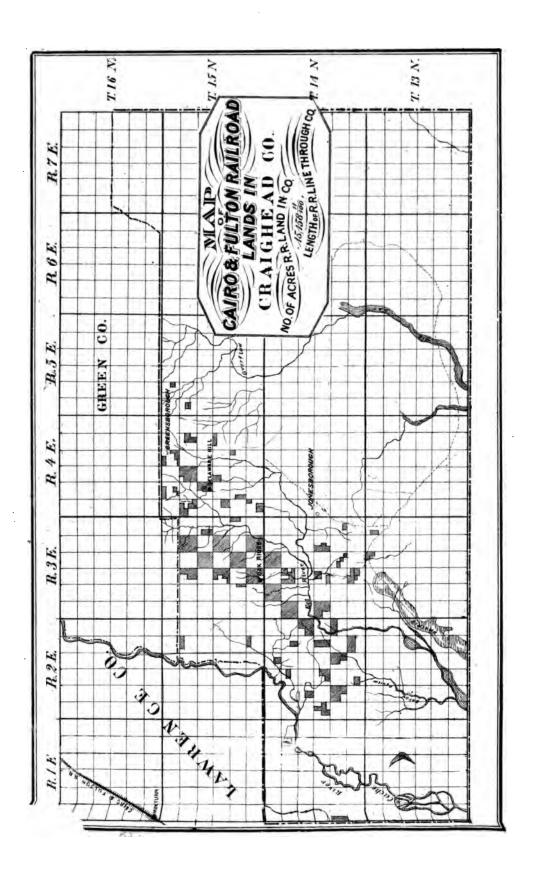
The whole of this county is nearly level land; soil black, sandy, and very rich, producing large crops of cotton, grain and grass; the average yield is one bale of cotton, fifty bushels of corn, or two tons of hay to the acre. For meadow land this is peculiarly well adapted. The surface is covered by a luxuriant growth of wild grass, through which run clear streams, affording superior advantages to the stock raiser. The soil supports a growth of large timber; viz., gum, ash, hickory and oak. White River bounds the whole western portion of the county, and Cache River runs through the center from north to south. The immigrant will find here land suited to all farming or stock raising purposes, with the advantages of an old settled county in regard to stores, churches, schools, etc.





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CRAIGHEAD.

East of Jackson and Lawrence Counties is Craighead County; population, four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven. Jonesboro', the county seat, has a population of two hundred. The statistics are, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate\$	509,875
Assessed value of personal property	300,000
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt	none,
Number of churches	15
Number of school-houses	20
Number of post-offices	2
Number of saw and grist-mills	8

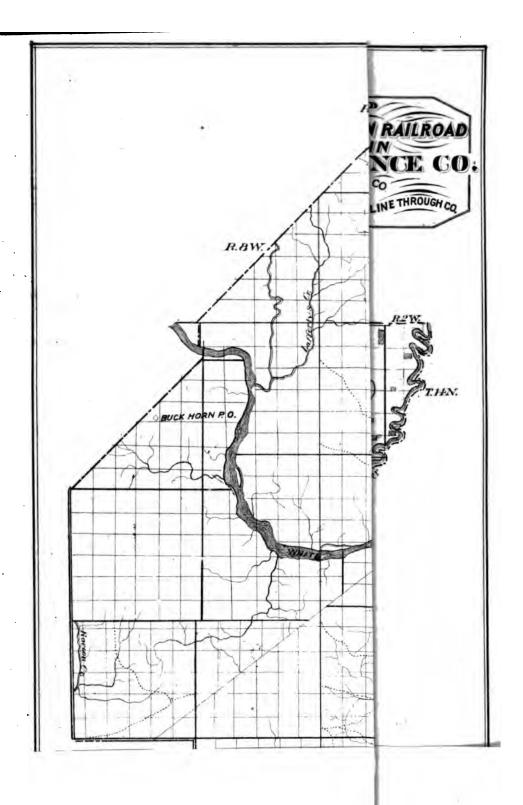
The geological formation of this county is the same as that of Green County. The level lands in this county are the St. Francis River bottoms on the east, and the l'Anguille bottoms on the west of Crowley Ridge. The prevalent timber in the l'Anguille bottoms is red and white oak and sweet gum. The growth on the ridge is white and black oak, poplar, and occasionally some pine. soil of these bottoms is very fertile, and will produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn, or one bale of cotton to the acre. The prairie soil is sandy, but will yield forty to fifty bushels of corn, while the adjacent uplands will produce thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The western part of this county is occupied by Cache River bottoms, black sandy land and exceedingly rich, supporting a growth of walnut, poplar, gum, elm, ash, black hickory and dogwood, with an undergrowth of papaw, spice-wood, and large grape vines. Some fields here have been thirty-five years in cultivation, nearly all the time in corn, and will now produce, with good tillage, from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

POINSETT.

Adjoining Craighead, on the south, is Poinsett County; population, one thousand seven hundred and twenty. Harrisburg is the county seat. We have the following statistics of this county, viz:

Assessed value of real estate, Assessed value of personal property,	3,436
Amount of bonded debt	
Amount of floating debt r	one.
Number of school-houses	
Number of churches	9
Number of post-offices	2
Number of saw and grist-mills	

This county, like Craighead, is occupied in the centre by Crowley's Ridge, with nearly level lands both in the eastern and western portions. The sweet-gum and red-elm land in the western portion of this county, particularly in the Cache bottom, is remarkably fertile, being of the same nature as the black sand land heretofore spoken of. It is best adapted to cotton and corn, producing from fifty to seventy bushels of corn to the acre. The prairie soil is also good corn land, yielding forty to fifty bushels, and the Crowley Ridge thirty to forty bushels per acre. The soil being quick and warm, insures a rapid growth of all kinds of vegetables. The growth of timber on the ridge is white and black oak and scattering pine; on the bottoms, poplar, oak, ash, elm, walnut and dogwood. Stock-raising is a growing interest among the farmers of this county; and, all things considered, it is a desirable county for immigrants.



INDEPENDENCE.

West of and adjoining Jackson is located Independence County; population fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six. Batesville, the county seat, is a flourishing town of nine hundred inhabitants. The statistics of this county show:

Assessed value of real estate\$1,491	,863
Assessed value of personal property 1,045	,494
Amount of bonded debt r	one
Amount of floating debt	ione
Number of churches	
Number of school-houses	21
Number of post-offices	10
Number of saw and grist-mills	15
Number of woolen mills	I

A considerable diversity of soil is to be found in this county, cor responding to changes in the underlying geological formations. Though the surface is somewhat broken, still there are extensive areas of table land underlaid by the cherty sub-carbonifierous limestone. These soils are rich, being similar in composition to the land in the Blue-grass Region of Kentucky. There are also extensive tracts of bottom land, bordering on the numerous small creeks which water this county, that are well adapted for cultivation. The principal growth of timber is white, black, red and post oak, hickory, gum and elm; on the limestone land, black jack, sassafras and persimmon abound. The tract of land south of White River, in this county, is a rich, alluvial soil, particularly adapted for wheat; an average crop is considered thirty bushels to the acre, weighing sixtyfour pounds to the bushel. It is also considered good corn land, yielding, on an average, fifty bushels to the acre; and would, no doubt, be excellent for tobacco. Rye does well, but it is too rich for cotton, which grows too rank. It is chiefly celebrated, however, for small grain; wheat never freezes out, and the weevil is here unknown. This county is very favorably situated.

VAN BUREN.

Northwest of and adjoining White, lies Van Buren County; population, five thousand one hundred and seven. Clinton, the county seat, has a population of one hundred. The statistics are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate	\$3 (66,063
Assessed value of personal property	31	2,000
Amount of bonded debt		3,700
Amount of floating debt		4,400
Number of churches	•••	40
Number of school-houses		20
Number of saw and grist-mills (steam)		6
Number of post-offices		7

In addition, there are also a number of water-power saw and grist mills. The table-land of the southeast part of this county supports a pine, hickory and oak forest on the siliceous soils. This tableland is elevated some four hundred feet above the general drainage of the country, and is especially adapted for the growth of oats, and will yield on an average twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn, fifteen bushels of wheat, and eight hundred pounds of cotton to the acre. It stands drouth remarkably well, being based on a retentive clayey subsoil. Fruits of nearly all varieties succeed well; and for stock-raising this county presents an inviting field, being watered by numerous clear streams, running through luxuriant pasturage. This county is noted for its many mineral springs, some of which have acquired considerable reputation for their medicinal properties. Those known as the Black Sulphur, the White Sulphur, and the Peice Springs, are the most noted. Besides these springs there is a good chalybeate water that issues from the bank a few paces from the Peice Springs. Some beds of coal have been partially opened, suitable for blacksmiths use.

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CONWAY.

This county is bounded on the south by the Arkansas River and on the east by Pulaski County; population, eight thousand one hundred and twelve. The county seat is Springfield, with a population of about seven hundred. The following statistics are presented, viz:

Assessed value of real estate	\$7	13,	555
Assessed value of personal property	6	88,	727
Amount of bonded debt			
Amount of floating debt		30,	000
Number of school-houses	•••	•	26
Number of churches	•••	•	40
Number of post-offices		•	10
Number of saw and grist-mills (steam)	•••		12
With probably twenty horse and water-power mills.			

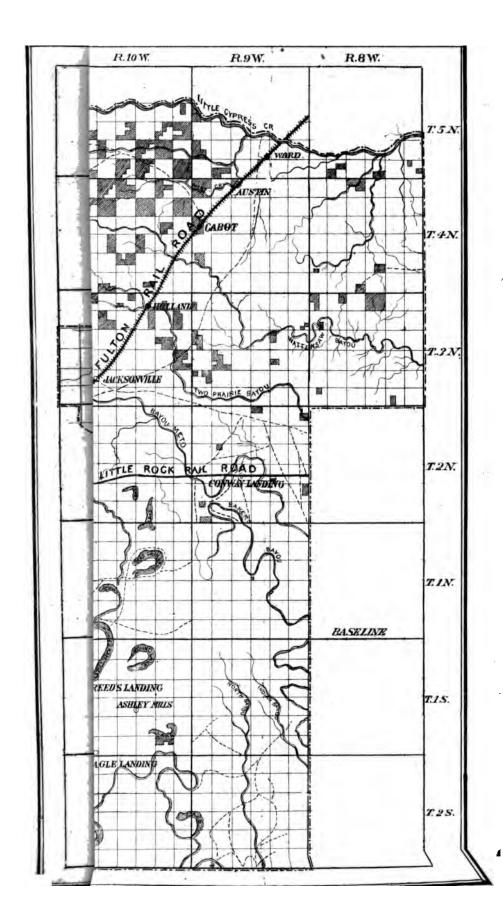
The northern part of this county is skirted by a continuation of the same chain of mountains that traverse the counties of Pope and Johnson. The hills diminish very much in the southern part of the county, seldom exceeding three hundred feet in height. In the level portion of the eastern part very fine tracts of grass-land are found. The most important tracts of arable land occupy the southern and eastern portions of the county, and are very productive, yielding thirty to forty bushels of corn or twenty to thirty bushels of oats to the acre. Wheat also yields well. Several farmers from Ohio have recently removed here with their fine stock, intending to make stock-raising their principal business. The principal growth of timber is white, black and red oak, hickory, and sweet and black gum. Beds of coal have been opened in many places on the waters of the Cadron, in the eastern part of the county. It is a solid coal, very hard and highly bituminous. In a branch of Cadron Creek is found a superior limestone, which makes a good, strong lime.

PULASKI.

This is the leading county in the State in wealth and population, containing the thriving city of Little Rock, the county seat, and capital of the State; population in 1870, thirty-two thousand and sixty-six, which is now increased probably to forty thousand. This county presents the following statistics, viz:

Assessed value of real estate\$9,593	715
Assessed value of personal property 2,719	437
Amount of bonded debt n	one
Amount of floating debt n	one
Number of school-houses	33
Number of churches	60
Number of post-offices	16
Number of saw and grist-mills (steam)	17
Number of saw and grist-mills (water)	4
Number of manufactories	8

This county lies on both sides of the Arkansas River, and in location and general characteristics is desirable. All the varieties of land and soil may be found here, from the gentle undulating alluvial to hilly peak and craggy cliff, the roughest, however, being the best fruit and grape land. Within this county can be found all the advantages sought for by the farmer, capitalist, mechanic, or professional man. The soil of the uplands and ridges is very good for grains, and admirably adapted to fruit culture; several large orchards and vineyards are established upon this soil. The timber growth is post oak, pig-nut hickory, pine and white oak. The alluvial soil is exceedingly fertile, producing on an average one bale of cotton, or fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. Vegetables of most all kinds grow finely. The timber growth on this soil is sweet gum, ash, oak, hickory, elm, linn and walnut, with an undergrowth of small buckeye and spice. The variety and richness of the minerals of this county are not excelled by that of any county in the State. The limonite iron ore assays 51.70 per cent. of iron. The celebrated Kellogg Lead and Silver Mines are situated in the northern part of the county. There are also immense deposits of white kaolin or porcelain clay, quarries of roofing slate and the best of granite, limestone and fire clay. With the increasing railroad facilities, land is rapidly advancing, and we assure all that now is the time to purchase.



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LITTLE ROCK.

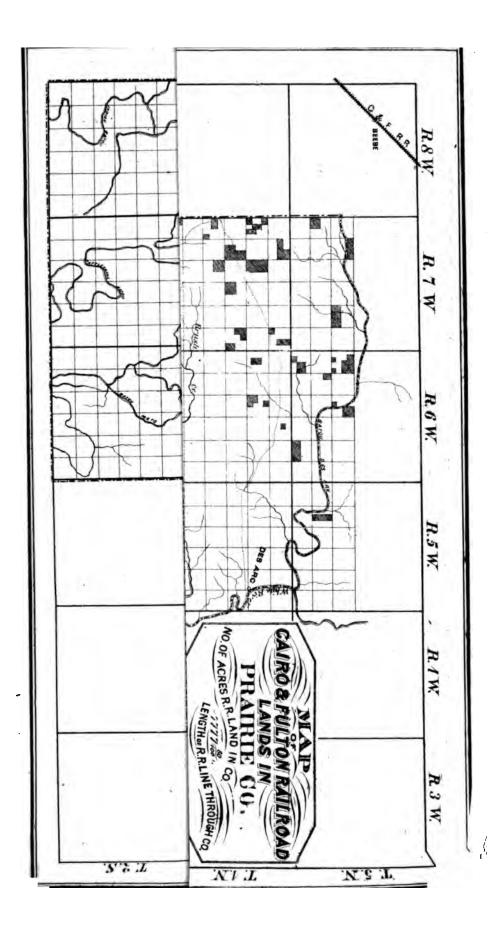
This city is the county seat of Pulaski County, and the capital of the State. In respect to situation, it stands on an elevated bluff or plateau, on the south bank of the Arkansas River, with a beautiful undulating country stretching away to the west and south, offering thousands of choice spots for suburban homes. The elevated situation of the city and the character of its surroundings free it from the danger of local diseases, and make its health record as good as that of any city in the Union. From the period of the first settlement of Arkansas, this plateau was marked as an elligible site for a city. Its prosperity dates from the close of the war in 1865, at which time it contained about five thousand inhabitants. In 1870 it numbered twelve thousand three hundred and eighty people, and now has a population of twenty thousand. In the last year over fifty brick buildings have been erected, eight-tenths of them for business purposes. There are several established wholesale houses, and many extensive and attractive retail houses. There are a number of manufacturing establishments in operation, among which are two foundries, two wagon and carriage shops, two sash, door and blind factories, two flouring mills and three saw mills. Manufacturing industries are much needed, however, and a fine field is offered for the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, woodenware, soap and candles, and for foundries, tanneries, etc. There are several fine churches in the city, and a well-organized system of free schools, having an average daily attendance of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five pupils. In addition to the public schools, there are four private schools and two colleges. All the conditions favorable to prosperity are found here, and nowhere can the manufacturer, mechanic or laboring man find a surer reward of industry. The railroad facilities are the Memphis & Little Rock, Cairo & Fulton, and Little Rock & Fort Smith. Two other roads are under process of construction, chartered to this place. Among the enterprises under way, none will be of more advantage to the city than the combination bridge now being constructed across the river at this place for the use of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. This structure will have a draw in the center; the railroad track will be fortytwo feet from the water, and twenty-five feet above this a carriage and foot-way, thus furnishing unbroken rail transportation from St. Louis. Near the south end of the bridge is located large passenger and freight depots, the Land Commissioner's office, and the offices of all the different departments of the road, being within a few feet of the passenger depot.

PRAIRIE.

Adjoining Pulaski on the east is Prairie County; population, five thousand six hundred and four. Devall's Bluff, the county seat, has about six hundred inhabitants. The Clerk furnishes the following statistics:

Assessed value of real estate\$1,	215,716
Assessed value of personal property	277,950
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt	none.
Number of school-houses	•• 35
Number of churches	50
Number of post-offices	5
Number of saw and grist-mills	

This is a level prairie county, as its name implies, and its substratum is composed of the orange-colored sand belonging to the quarternary period. The only solid rocks observed are in the northwestern part, and belong to the mill-stone grit formation. The greater portion of this county is well adapted to cultivation; and, though mostly open prairie, there are considerable bodies of timber bordering along the numerous small streams. There is, at all times, an inexhaustible supply of wild grass for stock, and large droves of cattle are annually brought to this county to recruit upon its rich pastures. The soil is said to be excellent for small grain, and, in favorable seasons, produces about twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. It is also good corn land, the average yield being from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. But it is for stock raising this county is pre-eminently adapted, water being abundant in every portion of the county. The White River runs through the eastern part, and is navigable at all times to the county seat. Memphis and Little Rock Railroad runs through the center, from * east to west.



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JEFFERSON.

Adjoining Pulaski is situated Jefferson County; population, fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three. Pine Bluff, the county seat, is a prosperous city of some two thousand inhabitants. The statistical information shows:

Assessed value of real estate	\$	3,632	,566
Assessed value of personal property	••	918	935
Amount of bonded debt		32	,000
Amount of floating debt	• •	85	,000
Number of school-houses		•••	25
Number of churches		• • • •	35
Number of post-offices		• • • •	18
Number of saw and grist-mills			13

This county lies on both sides of the Arkansas River, and in point of wealth and population is next to Pulaski. The surface is nearly level, broken in some places by low ridges, with a growth of large pine timber. The wide bottoms of the Arkansas River furnish a very rich soil, varying from a sandy loam to a stiff, tenacious, red or chocolate-colored soil. The latter is considered the most productive, yielding from one to one and a-half bales of cotton to the acre, or fifty to seventy bushels of corn. The chief crops of the county are cotton and corn; wheat is not considered a sure crop on the level land. The soil of the bottoms is like that of the bottoms of Pulaski County-extraordinarily rich in all the elements of vegetable food. The timber growth is mostly black elm, ash, oak and hickory. Extensive cane-brakes are to be found along the river, and during the winter furnish stock with an excellent pastur-The mineral resources are yet undeveloped, agriculture claiming the whole attention of the inhabitants.

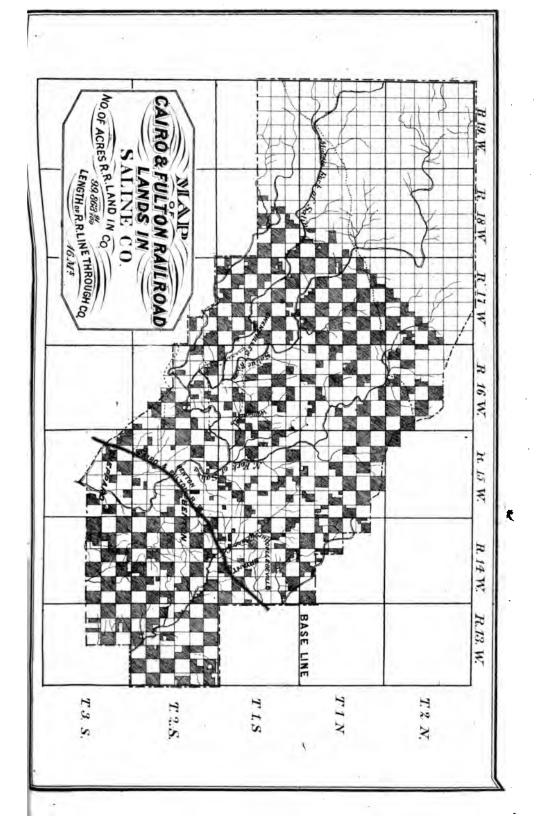
SALINE.

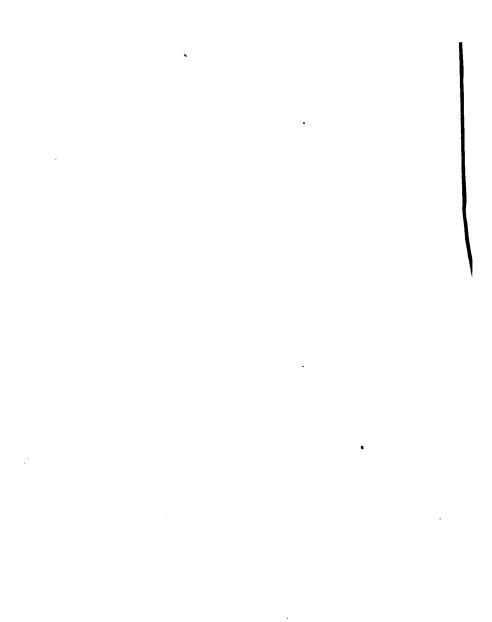
Passing southeast from Pulaski, the next county is Saline; population, three thousand nine hundred and eleven. Benton, the county seat, has about three hundred inhabitants. For this county we are furnished the following statistics:

Assessed value of real estate\$314,876
Assessed value of personal property 226,227
Amount of bonded debt none.
Amount of floating debt
Number of school-houses
Number of churches
Number of post-offices 4
Number of saw and grist-mills
One stoneware manufactory, doing a fine business—potters' clay being found in great abundance near Benton.

The geological formation of this county is similar to that of Pulaski and Hot Springs Counties, except that the slates of the mill-stone grit occupy a greater area in proportion to the siliceous rocks. The granite range bears northwest and southeast; this granite soil yields forty bushels of corn to the acre. The surface is chiefly rolling, with two or three large fertile valleys and numerous small bottoms. The soil is quite rich.

The timber growth is principally large white, red and black oak, sweet and black gum, elm and hickory. Water is abundant in every portion. There is a luxuriant growth of wild grass, both on the bottoms and uplands. It is well suited for grazing purposes—cattle and sheep require no shelter and but little feeding during the winter months. The bottoms produce fine crops of cotton and grain. In minerals, there are considerable bodies of limonite iron ore, similar to that described in Pulaski County. Limestone of a bluish color, veined with white, exists here, and will be of great value in the future.



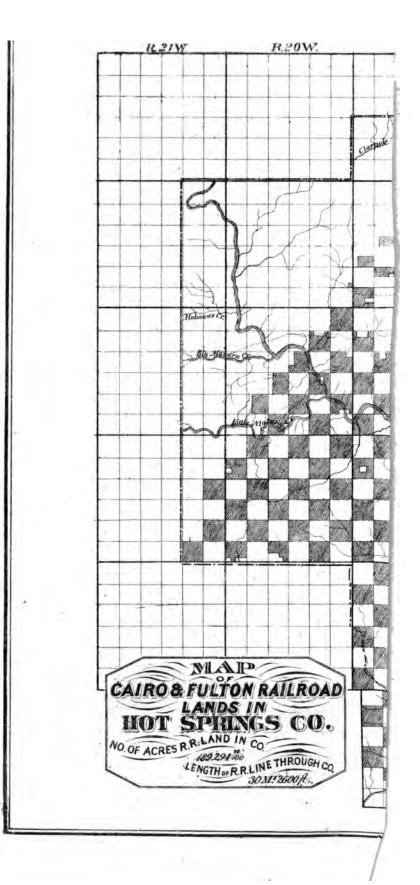


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HOT SPRINGS.

Proceeding southwest from Saline County we come next to Hot Springs; population five thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Rockport, the county seat, is at the junction of the Hot Springs Railroad (projected) with the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and will become a place of considerable importance. The statistics of this county are, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate\$384	,885
Assessed value of personal property 392	,227
Amount of bonded debt	none
Amount of floating debt	,500
Number of school-houses	30
Number of churches	20
Number of post-offices	5
Number of saw and grist-mills	20

This is the most remarkable county in the State, and perhaps in the United States, the justly celebrated Hot Springs, fifty-four in number, being situated here. There are, also, chalybeate and sulphur springs in this county of great popularity. These springs possess wonderful medicinal properties; and the cures produced by them of stubborn chronic diseases, that have resisted all attempts at cure, are truly astonishing. Eminent medical authorities assert that there are thousands of afflicted persons in the United States, who can only hope to secure relief by a resort to the waters of these springs. This fact, together with the additional fact that the climate here, especially in the Summer season, is unsurpassed for salubrity, render it certain that at no distant day a city will spring upon the surrounding mountain slopes which will be the Baden-Baden of America.

The surface of this county is generally mountainous, except some bottoms on the Ouachita River and its tributaries. These bottoms produce fine crops of cotton and grain, the uplands and mountains being well adaped to stock-raising. The timber growth is mostly oak, hickory and dogwood. There is probably no portion of Arkansas where such a rarity of minerals exist as at Magnet Cove in this county. Here are found hone-stone, titanic acid, black garnets, quartz, agate, iron pyrites, magnetic iron ore, some of which exhibits polarity, and believed to be nearly as extensive as at Shepard Mountain, Missouri.

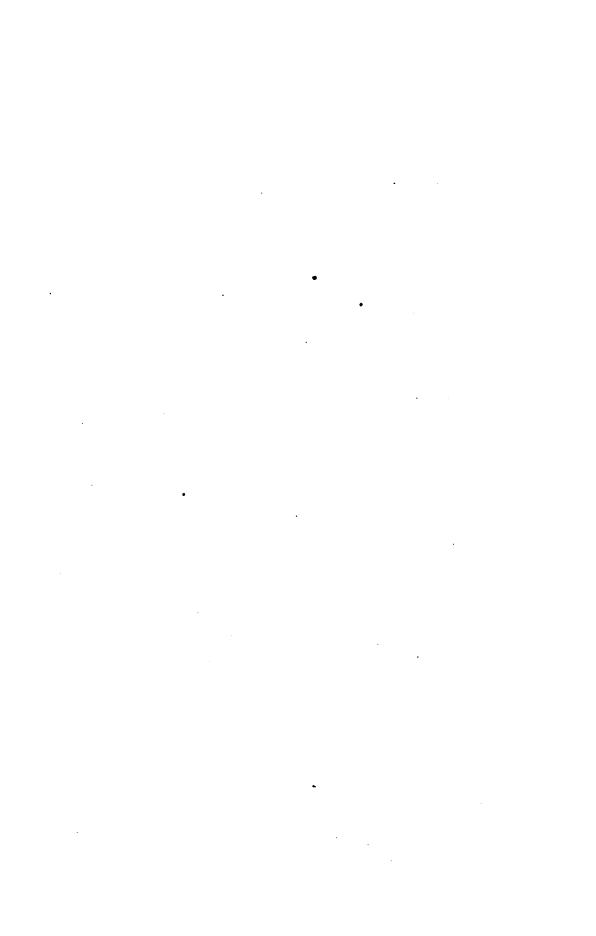
CLARK.

Passing southwest, we come to Clark County; population, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty three. Arkadelphia, a promising town, with some one thousand four hundred inhabitants, is the county seat. The report furnished for this county is very favorable, viz.:

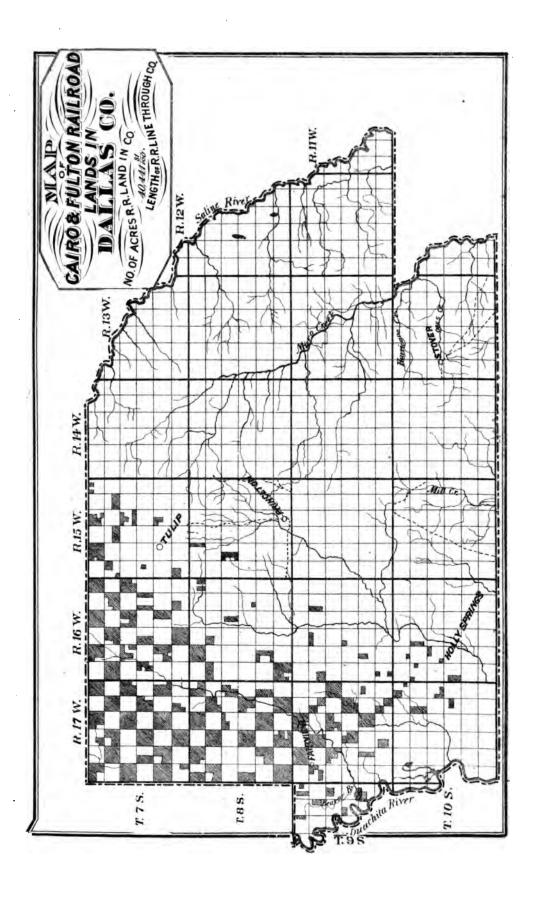
Assessed value of real estate\$1	,470,896
Assessed value of personal property	750,000
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt	30,000
Number of school-houses	25
Number of churches (good buildings)	. 18
(Besides about one hundred log buildings used as churche	8
and school-houses.)	
Number of post-offices	. 7
Number of saw and grist-mills (steam)	. 8
Number of saw and grist-mills (water)	20
Number of tan-yards	. 3
Number of planing-mills	/. I

The surface varies—bottoms, uplands and hills. It is well watered by fine springs and streams, several of them furnishing valuable water power. The bottom lands are of excellent quality, while the uplands are fertile and productive in all the grain crops; and for pasturage or fruit-growing they are not excelled by any county in the Southwest. The high lands are occupied by red clay and gravel, and occasionally by sand and gravel. This soil produces fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and about twenty bushels of wheat. The bottoms are composed of a black cretaceous soil, and the farms here are, as might be expected, very productive. Limestone of a superior quality is abundant here. This will be an inviting county for immigrants.

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DALLAS.

Lies between the Ouachita and Saline Rivers, and east of Clark County; population, five thousand seven hundred and seven. Princeton, the county seat, is a growing little town. The statistics of the county are, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate\$357,0	000
Assessed value of personal property 212,7	19
Amount of bonded debt no	ne
Amount of floating debt 4,0	000
Number of school-houses	30
Number of churches	40
Number of post-offices	7
Number of saw and grist-mills	14

Surface diversified, consisting of bottoms, uplands, and hills The soil of the upland is either a sandy alluvial, or a red sandy, sometimes clayey. The fertility of the upland soil, both alluvial and clayey, is the same. Its average product is about eight hundred pounds of cotton in the seed, thirty bushels of corn, or ten to fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre. The growth of timber on this soil is beech, pine, white, black and Spanish oak, and shell-bark hickory. The bottom land of Quachita and Saline Rivers, composed of a deep alluvial soil, is covered by a very rich and luxuriant vegetation. The trees, especially the red, pin, white and chestnut oak, over-cup oak, pecan and sweet gum, become of enormous size, with an undergrowth of briars, grape-vines and cane. This bottom land produces annually eighteen hundred pounds of seed cotton, or seventy to eighty bushels of corn to the acre; of course wheat is not raised on this soil. It is well adapted to grazing, and the hills to fruit culture. The county is well watered, with abundant water power for saw-mills, &c. It is very healthy, and possesses general features to make it a desirable county to locate in.

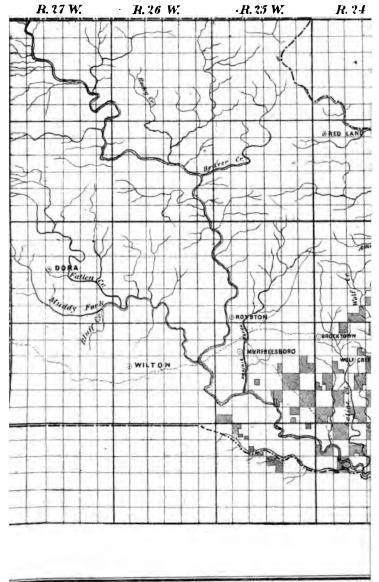
PIKE.

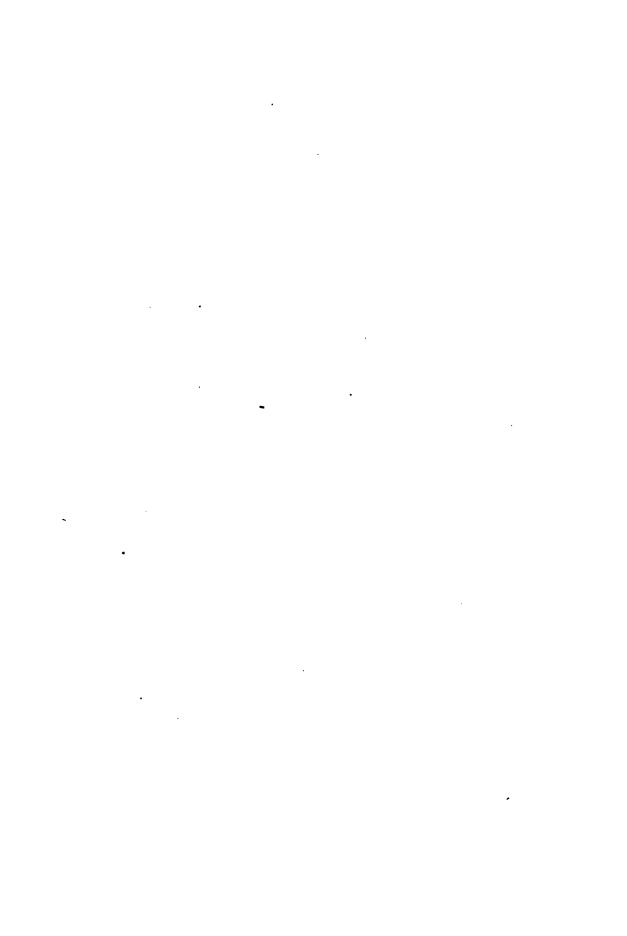
This county lies west of and adjoining Clark County; popula tion, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Murfreesboro' is the county seat. The statistical report of this county shows:

Assessed value of real estate\$22	0,000
Assessed value of personal property 20	000,000
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt \$5,000 to	8,000
Number of churches	40
Number of school-houses	30
Number of post-offices	-
Number of saw and grist-mills	8
Number of cotton factories	1

The northern part of this county is composed of ranges of medium height of sandstone and shales of the millstonegrit formation, which extend as far south as Royston. At the Plaster Bluff, on the Little Missouri River, in this county, are valuable beds of gypsum. This county is rich in minerals, consisting of iron, lead, limestone marles, slate and lignite or brown coal. The valleys of the numerous streams afford a rich fertile soil, well adapted for cultivation; and that forming the small grassy valleys, derived from the decomposition of limestone and marl, is generally black and quite productive for cotton and all kinds of grain crops. The principal growth of timber is white oak. At Royston, on the Little Missouri River, in this county, is the only cotton factory at present established in the State. This factory was put in operation about twelve years ago, and from the first has paid the owners a handsome profit upon the capital invested. The products of this factory are much sought after by the people of the State, and we are informed that the goods made here give better satisfaction than the same quality of goods made in New England.

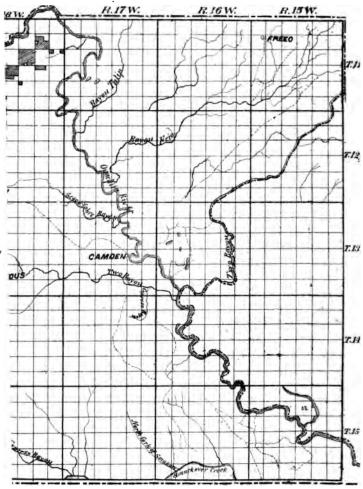












OUACHITA.

South of Dallas and Clark, and east of Nevada Counties, lies Ouachita County; population, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-five. Camden, the county seat, has a population of two thousand. The County Clerk furnishes the following statistics of the county:

Assessed value of real estate\$1,200	,000
Assessed value of personal property 800	,000
Amount of bonded debt no	ne.
Floating debt will all be taken up by tax for 1872.	
Number of school-houses	77
Number of churches	24
Number of post-offices	8
Number of saw and grist-mills	7
Number of carding-mills	I
Number of foundries	1
Number of wagon shops	2
Number of blacksmith shops 10 o	r 15

The western and northern portions of this county are rolling or moderately hilly, watered by many springs and small branches of the Ouachita River. Timber growth mostly beach and oak, with some pine. Soil gray sand, alternated in places with red clay; this soil produces from five hundred to eight hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre, and is well adapted to general farming. black, sandy land, with a prevailing growth of black walnut timber thereon, is considered to produce best of any of the uplands. bottom lands yield one bale of cotton, or forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The timber growth on this bottom land is white oak, large pines, beech, hickory, dog-wood and ash; undergrowth, cane and yellow bass-wood. Lignite or brown coal is found in great abundance, averaging at the Camden Coal Mining Company's shaft six feet in thickness. According to the report of a chemist in New Orleans, who tested this coal, it produces twenty-nine gallons of coal oil to the ton. The Ouachita hills, near the lignite beds, afford limonite iron ore, generally of a good quality. The Ouachita River runs nearly through the centre of the county, and is navigable at most seasons of the year.

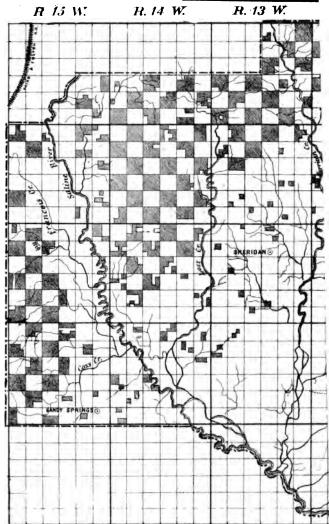
GRANT.

This county lies west of Jefferson, and contains a population of three thousand nine hundred and forty-three. Sheridan is its county seat. The statistics are very favorable for a new county, viz.:

Assessed value of real estate\$390	0,423
Assessed value of personal property 124	1,542
Amount of bonded debt	none
Amount of floating debt	3,000
Number of churches	8
Number of school-houses	33
Number of post-offices	13
Number of saw and grist-mills	9

The surface varies from undulated to quite hilly. It is well watered by fine springs and creeks, several of them furnishing valuable water power. The bottom lands along the streams are of excellent quality; much of the hill land is good, and while some of it is too stony or rocky for cultivation, it is good for timber, for pasturage and fruit growing. These hill lands furnish a fine stock range, and this branch of husbandry will soon assume large proportions. The products of this county are chiefly cotton, on the bottoms, and grain crops on the uplands. The geological formation is the same as in Hot Springs and Saline Counties, and the same minerals are found. This county is richly endowed with valuable timber, and its manufacture into the various uses to which it may be applied will constitute a remunerative pursuit to those engaged in it.





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HEMPSTEAD.

Lies in the southwest, near the Texas border. Population, thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight. Washington, the county seat, has a population of two thousand. The statistics of this county, as certified to by the County Clerk, are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate\$,362,000
Assessed value of personal property	612,428
Amount of bonded debt (Court-house)	50,000
Amount of floating debt	none
Number of school-houses	19
Number of churches	20
Number of saw and grist-mills	20
Number of post-offices	12

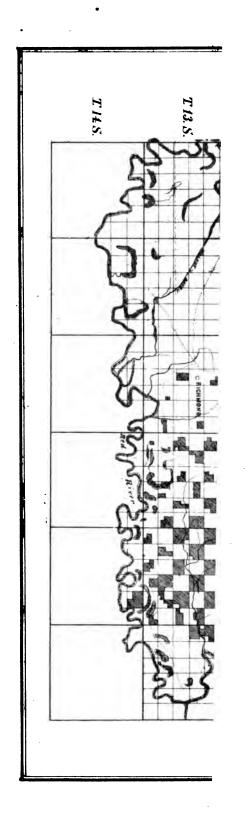
The land of this county is based mostly on the cretaceous formation, but is covered up, however, by the sands and red clays of the quaternary formation. Where the country is level the black soils prevail, but where the country rises into rolling ridges the soil is red clay and gravel. Along the Red River, in this county, the alluvial lands are generally sandy loam; this soil furnishes the finest cotton of the southwest, producing from one to one and a-half bales to the acre, thirty-five to fifty bushels of corn, and twenty bushels of wheat. The timber growth consists of bois-d'arc, haw, hickory and sumac, the undergrowth being spice-brush, papaw, and dogwood. The prairie lands are alluvial, and are highly productive. Immediately on Red River the bottoms are stiff red cane land, exceedingly fertile. Land in this county is very desirable, both on account of location and general advantages, for cotton, grain and stock-raising. Water and timber is abundant. This may be called the leading county of the Southwest, and it has become noted for the large crops of cotton annually produced, bringing wealth to the farmer and prosperity to all classes. There is a projected line of railroad to run from Washington, in this county, to Shreveport, La., crossing the line of the Cairo and Fulton road at or near Hope Station.

LITTLE RIVER.

This county was formerly a portion of Sevier County, but Little River now separates it from that county, and Red River from the State of Texas; population, four thousand seven hundred and eighty. Rocky Comfort is the county seat. The statistics of this county are:

Assessed value of real estate	\$500,000
Assessed value of personal property	300,000
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt	8,000
Number of school-houses	26
Number of churches	26
Number of saw and grist-mills	4
Number of post-offices	3

The surface of this county is undulating, bottoms on the streams and slight ridge-like elevations in the center. The bottoms are of two classes, black sand and red land, a mixture of clay and sand, colored by oxide of iron; and though not so loose to work as the black sand lands, this red land is hardly less fertile; in dry seasons it will produce the best crops. These lands produce forty to sixty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, and from one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds of seed-cotton to the acre. One field planted with the Boyd seed yielded three hundred and twenty-five bales from two hundred and fifty acres. The timber growth is hickory, scrub haw and osage orange. The prairie lands of the Red River bottom are considered the best of the Red River country for cotton and corn. The rank growth of cane on these bottoms is a sufficient indication of the richness of the soil. At Rocky Comfort there is a bed of chalk marl and marly limestone exposed, of about one hundred feet in thickness. As in Sevier County, there are numerous salt licks, and old salt wells; and with proper management salt could be here made at a profit. This is a good county for grain and fruit, and has an abundant supply of water and timber.

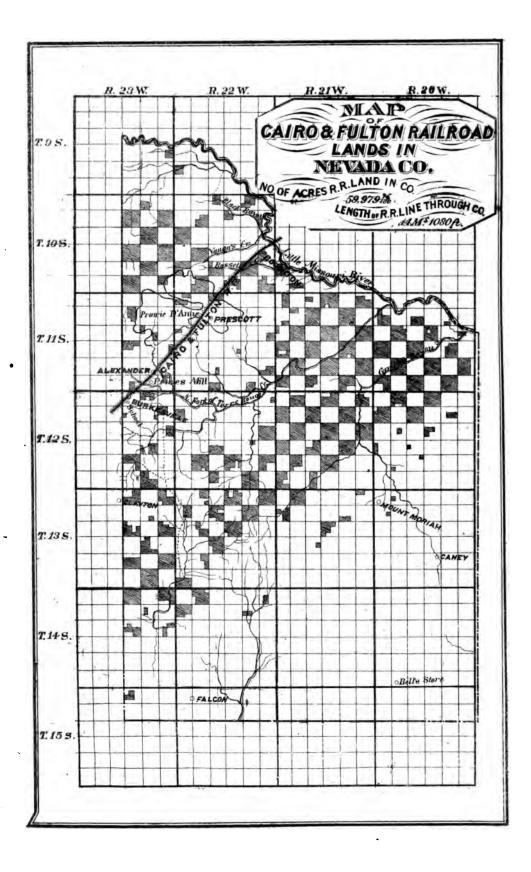


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NEVADA.

This county was formed from portions of Ouachita and Hemp-stead Counties; population, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. Rosston is the county seat. This county presents the following statistical information:

Assessed value of real estate\$	645,112
Assessed value of personal property	434,525
Amount of bonded debt	none.
Amount of floating debt	15,000
Number of school-houses	40
Number of churches	32
Number of saw and grist-mills	. 12
Number of post-offices	6
Number of manufactories	4

The surface of this county is rolling. In the southern portion the growth is mostly oak and beech, with some pine. Soil, gray and orange-colored sand. This soil produces about thirty bushels of corn or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre; by proper tillage the crop can be increased. The black-sand land yields, on an average, one bale of cotton to the acre. The black walnut lands are considered the best producing lands in the county, yielding from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre, or from forty to sixty bushels of corn. The bottoms on the creeks and branches are very fertile, covered, in their native state, with a vigorous growth of nutritious grass and cane, affording abundant pasturage for cattle and sheep. Although the summits of the hills or ridges are sometimes partially covered with stone or shale, yet the soil from the base to the top generally affords good pasture. The climate being warmer and the seasons some weeks earlier than further north, sheep and cattle do well, these highlands furnishing a good stock range the whole year.

LAFAYETTE.

In the extreme southwest, bounded by the State of Louisiana on the south, and the State of Texas on the west, is situated the county of Lafayette; population nine thousand one hundred and thirty. Lewisville is the county seat. The following is the statistical report furnished by the county clerk, viz.:

Assessed value real estate\$	1,29	94,350
Assessed value of personal property	6	08,000
Amount of bonded debt		none
Amount of floating debt		15,000
Number of school-houses	• • •	25
Number of churches		30
Number of post-offices	• • •	5
Number of saw and grist-mills	• • •	8

The ridges and hills which lie between the numerous watercourses attain an elevation of one hundred to one hundred and thirty feet, and are, for the most part, composed of gray sand, alternating with red clay and with gravel, which give character to most of this upland soil. It yields from eight hundred to one thousand pounds of seed cotton per acre. The prairies in the northern part of the county have a black, sandy soil, similar to the soil of the Red River bottoms, known as black sand land. East of the Red River, in the southern part of the county, there is a peculiar red or chocolate colored soil which excels in the proportions of potash and carbonate of lime therein, and is well adapted to the production of large crops of cotton and corn, and would, no doubt, yield satisfactory crops of good tobacco. The principal timber growth is beech, oak, gum, holly, pine, maple and ironwood, with an undergrowth of hazel. The Red River runs through the center of the county from the north to south. The Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River Railroad will run through this county, connecting with the Cairo & Fulton near the western part of the county.

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SEVIER.

This county is situated in the extreme southwest, having the Indian Territory for its western boundary; population, four thousand four hundred and ninety-two. Locksburg is the county seat. The statistics of this county are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate\$966,046
Assessed value of personal property 472;056
Amount of bonded debt none.
Amount of floating debt
Number of school-houses
Number of churches
Number of saw and grist-mills 8
Number of post-offices 4

The northern part of this county is rugged and mountainous, intersected with numerous small fertile valleys. In the southern and eastern portions there is an entire change in the soil; the surface is either gently rolling or level. The black soil of this portion of the county is exceedingly fertile. On this soil twelve to fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, thirty-five to fifty-six bushels of corn, or twenty bushels of wheat, are raised to the acre. The timber growth consists of bois d'arc (osage orange), haw, hickory, sumac, the undergrowth scrubby dogwood. Some old fields in this county have been in cultivation for sixty years, without as yet exhibiting much sign of deterioration. The growth on the ridges is mostly post oak, and the surface very level, forming, in fact, a kind o table land, with evident signs of the vicinity of salt water. At the Graham Salt Wells here, at one time, thirty-two kettles, of thirtyfive gallons each, produced daily twenty bushels of salt. There is very little doubt that with proper management, and perhaps deeper boring and tubing, salt could be made here at a profit. The Bellah Lead and Silver Mines are situated in the northern part of this county. The average yield of lead is seventy-three per cent. A ton of lead produced fifty-two and a half ounces of silver. An excellent quality of roofing slate is also found in this county.

CONCLUSION.

It must be remembered that all the country herein described was ravaged and almost depopulated by the war of 1861-5. The rapidity with which it is rising from its ruins, speaks volumes for the resources of the country and character of the people now coming into the State. Persons proposing to emigrate should first examine the belt of country described. Men of small means can have here in five years a home and an independence impossible in more crowded countries. A future is before every man here, limited in its results only by his skill and industry. If land already improved is sought for, immigrants can find men in every county with lands for sale, and of all grades of improvements. These lands can usually be had at a reasonable price from the present occupants, who are generally ready to sell and go to the actual frontier. To this land, then, of independence are emigrants invited, with full confidence that no better location can be made. Avoid the six months winters of more northern States, and come to a country which, more nearly than any other, is the medium between tropical heat and extreme cold, combining almost all the advantages of both, with but few of the evils of either. In locating in this important part of the great Southwest, you will be casting your fortunes in a country that in ten years will have grown beyond the recognition of its friends of to-day, and that in its growth must inevitably carry up with it those who dwell in its borders. We have partially described the advantages the immigrant will find in settling on the lands of the Company. Nowhere will those seeking new homes find a more grateful climate, a better soil, or greater productiveness; nowhere will they find a greater variety of avenues to remunerative industry, competence and wealth.

We invite the industrious, patient, and persevering to occupy our lands, cultivate the soil, raise stock, develop the mineral and timber resources found here, or to select any other of the numerous pursuits of life, and while doing so we can assure to every one ample reward for his labor. The railroad places the settler on the most

direct route between the North and the South, thereby giving access to the best markets of our own country and to those of Europe. Men of limited means should remember that labor is in great demand at fair prices, and no one who is able to work need remain idle in any portion of the State, and, by frugality and a determination to succeed, can hardly fail in a few years to secure a comfortable home, and to obtain that independent position which every industrious man desires. It is advisable for those removing from the East to bring with them the less bulky articles of household goods; and to those coming from adjoining States to bring with them their cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and agricultural implements. At any of the stations on the railroad information can be obtained as to the exact location of the Company's lands, and the business connected with the purchase can be transacted through the station agent; but it is recommended to all those whose route lies through Little Rock to call at the principal office of the Land Department, where full particulars will be furnished regarding the different localities, and every assistance given to enable purchasers to select their land with the least expense and trouble.

THE TITLE.

It is an important consideration with the purchaser of land that he secure a good title, and, as far as this requisite is concerned, the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company can convey to the buyer of its lands a title complete and perfect in every respect. The lands were ceded by the United States to this Company, so that, when the purchaser has paid the price agreed upon, he receives a deed conveying the land in fee simple, and absolutely free from all incumbrance; and to those who purchase on credit, bonds for title will be given, guaranteeing the conveyance of the land when full payment is made.

PRICES OF LAND.

The lands of the Company are now offered at from two dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars per acre, with some few tracts at higher figures, rated according to quality and nearness to stations, &c.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

It is the wish of the Railroad Company to secure settlers on its lands, and to do this it will make such terms as to payments as may be necessary to enable honest and industrious men to secure homes.

RATES OF FARE.

Tickets for individuals or families will be sold from St. Louis to any point on the line of this road at usual first-class rates. When lands are purchased from the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company by the parties holding such tickets, the full amount paid for fare over that road, and one-half of the amount paid over the Iron Mountain Railroad, will be returned. By this arrangement the actual fare from St. Louis would be only about five dollars to any point on this road.

EXPLORERS' TICKETS

Will be sold at ordinary through rates, giving to the holders the privilege of stopping off at any station where they may wish to make examinations of the lands.

Any information not contained in this pamphlet will be furnished upon application in person, or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to •

JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
LAND COMMISSIONER, .

Cairo & Fulton R. R. Co., Little Rock, Ark. Land of the Standard Control of the Standard Control

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SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

For persons not familiar with the system of surveying the public lands of the United States; a brief explanation of that system is given - so far as it relates to the lands in the State of Arkansas. An east and west line passes t rough near the centre of the State, called the Base Line. A north and south line asses through the eastern portion of the State, known as the Fifth Principal Meridian. At the intersection of these two lines the Government surveys were commenced, and the lands measured off into squares of six miles each, the lines of which were made to conform to the Base and Meridian Lines. These squares are called Townships, and are numbered in regular order north and south of the Base Line, and east and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The squares as numbered east and west are called Ranges, and in describing a tract of land it is necessary to give the number of the township north or south of the Base Line, and also the number of the range east or west of the Principal Meridian. For example, the tract of land, six miles square, immediately north of the Base Line and west of the Principal Meridian, would be known as "Township 1, north of the Base Line; Range 1, west of the Fifth Principal Meridian;" in common use the description is abreviated to, "Tp. 1, N.; R. I, W. 5th P. M." The townships as above described are each sub-divided into thirty-six squares of one mile each, containing six hundred and forty acres of land, called Sections, and which are numbered from one to thirty-six, as shown on the diagram hereto attached. The numbers of sections occupy the same relative positions in all townships. Sections are divided, as near as may be, into four equal parts, known as the northeast, northwest, southwest and southeast quarters of the section, and containing one hundred and sixty acres each. These quarter sections are again divided into four equal parts, known as the northeast, northwest, southwest, and southeast quarters of a quarter section, and contain forty acres each, which is the smallest sub-division made by the Government.

LANDS ON THE ARKANSAS BRANCH ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

100,000 ACRES.

The lands granted by the United States in aid of the construction of the Railroad from Pilot Knob to the State line, now in operation as the Arkansas Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and running in connection with the Cairo & Fulton, are principally wood lands and mineral lands. They have not been thoroughly explored. They are mostly uplands, or hill lands, and many of them are known to contain beds of iron ore. There are extensive forests of oak and yellow pine along the line, and a number of saw-mills already in active opera-The line runs along Big Creek, McKenzie Creek, and Black River, which it crosses four miles north of Poplar Bluff, and passes through Iron County, and Wayne and Butler Counties. The principal towns are: Pilot Knob, Ironton, Arcadia, Annapolis, Des Arc, Arethusa (or Mill Spring), Clearwater, Piedmont, and Poplar Bluff. A number of valuable beds of iron ore are already developed. line runs among the mountains for nearly eighty miles, prominent among which are Pilot Knob, Shepard Mountain, Lewis Mountain, Hogan Mountain, Mount Allen, and Clark's Mountain. The freight and passenger trains, with Pullman's splendid sleeping coaches, now plying between St. Louis and Little Rock, pass daily over this line. Quarries of marble and granite and beds of hydraulic lime, are beginning to be developed, and several blast furnaces are in contemplation.

In Butler County the land is more level, and extensive forests of cypress, and not a little black walnut timber, are found. The Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, makes a junction with this line at Poplar Bluff. Large crops of corn, and fair crops of cotton are produced in Butler County.

The lands of the Company will be sold on easy terms of payment, to actual settlers. The climate is mild, and varied inducements are presented for miners, millers, and farmers.

THOS. ALLEN.

President St. Louis & Iron Mountain R.R. Co. GENERAL OFFICE, St. Louis, Mo.

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60,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE CAIRO, ARKANSAS & TEXAS R.R. CO.

Offers for sale sixty thousand acres of land, lying in the counties of Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Stoddard, Butler and Dunklin, in the State of Missouri. The title to these lands is derived from the United States, and is perfect. They constitute a part of the original grant made in aid of the construction of the CAIRO AND FUITON RAILROAD.

The road will be in operation early in the season of 1873 from the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, to Poplar Bluff, a direct and nearly level line of seventy miles.

At Cairo the road connects by ferry with the Vincennes R.R. and the Illinois Central; at Charleston with the Iron Mountain R.R., and at Poplar Bluff with the Arkansas Branch of the Iron Mountain R.R., which also forms a part of the line leading to Arkansas and Texas. Charleston, Sikeston, Dexter and Poplar Bluff are at present the principal towns on the line. The road crosses Little River, the Castor, the St. Francis and the Black Rivers.

These lands are, for the most part, heavily timbered, and, when in cultivation, are very productive in corn. In Stoddard County the line passes over a ridge of high lands, and the vicinity is described as well stocked with iron ores. The cotton of Dunklin County will reach the road at Dexter, which will, doubtless, become one of the most important towns in Southeast Missouri. A land office will be established at Dexter. There are already settlers upon some of these lands, to whom deeds have been made.

The lands will be appraised, and the prices fixed. The terms of payment will be such as to place the lands within easy reach of the industrious settler.

THOS. ALLEN,

President of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas R. R. Co. General Office, St. Louis, Mo.

FTHE ROUTE

FORMED BY THE EXTENSION OF THE

IRON MOUNTAIN R. R.

AND THE COMPLETION OF THE

CAIRO & FULTON R. R.

IS THE SHORTEST AND BEST FROM ST. LOUIS, THE EAST,
NORTH AND WEST TO

LITTLE ROCK, HOT SPRINGS,

ARKANSAS.

INVALIDS going to THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS should by all means, be sure to go via ST. LOUIS AND THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ARE RUN THROUGH FROM
SAINT LOUIS TO LITTLE ROCK WITHOUT CHANGE

PASSENGERS GOING

NORTH, EAST OR WEST

From Arkansas will find this Route the

CHEAPEST, QUICKEST AND PLEASANTEST.

THROUGH TICKETS are sold in LITTLE ROCK to all points in the reduced rates. This Line offers Superior Inducements to travelers. First-Class Road, Coaches and Sleeping Cars. No expense is spared to insure the COMFORT SAFETY and RAPID TRANSIT of its patrons.

RELIABLE INFORMATION relative to this Route will be furnished upon application to

W. R. ALLEN,

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